Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. | Philadelphia, May 12, 1838. | Whole No. 876.

LINES.

AVERSA.

THE LAST DAY OF A KING.

SIGNS OF THE SEASONS.

Songster of heaven! who to the sun such lays
Pours forth, as earth ne'er owns. Within the hedge
The sparrow lays her sky-stained eggs. The barn,
With eaves o'erpendant, holds the chattering tribe;
Secret the linnet seeks the tangled copse;
The white owl seeks some antique ruined wall,
Fearless of rapine; or in hollow trees,
Which age has caverned, safely courts repose:
The thievish pie, in twofold colours clad,
Roofs o'er her curious nest with firm-wreathed twigs,
And sidelong forms her cautious door; she dreads
The taloned kite, or pouncing hawk; savage
Herself, with craft suspicion ever dwells. *Bidlake.*

THE PLAY AT VENICE.

Some years since, a German Prince, making the tour of Europe, stopped at Venice for a short period. It was at the close of summer; the Adriatic was calm, the nights were lovely; the Venitian women, in the full enjoyment of those delicious spirits, that, in their climate, rise and fall with the coming and departure of the finest season of the year. Every day was given by the illustrious stranger to research among the records and antiquities of this singular city, and every night to parties on the Brenta or the sea. As the morning was nigh, it was the custom to return from the water, to sup at some of the palaces of the nobility. In the commencement of his intercourse, all national distinctions were carefully suppressed; but as his intimacy increased, he was forced to see the lurking vanity of the Italian breaking out. One of its most frequent exhibitions was in the little dramas that wound up these stately festivals. The wit was constantly sharpened by some contrast between the Italian and the German, some slight aspersions on Teutonic rudeness, some remark on the history of a people untouched by the elegance of southern manners. The sarcasm was conveyed with Italian grace, and the offence softened by its humor. It was obvious that the only retaliation must be humorous. At length the Prince, on the point of taking leave, invited his entertainers to a farewell supper. He drew the conversation to the infinite superiority of the Italian, and, above all, of the Venitian; acknowledged the darkness in which Germany had been destined to remain so long, and looked forward with infinite sorrow to the comparative opinion of posterity upon the country to which so little of its gratitude must be due. "But, my Lord," said he, "we are an emulous people, and an example like yours cannot be lost even upon a German. I have been charmed with your dramas, and have contrived a little arrangement to give one of our country, if you will condescend to follow me to the great hall." The company rose, and followed him through the splendid suite of Venitian [illegible]

Sunday Reading.

THE SOUL'S SOLILOQUY WITH ITSELF.

THE POET'S PEN.

THE SHELL,

AN HISTORICAL APOLOGUE.

CARD PLAYING.

THE THREE PAINTERS.

The "Ladies' Friend."

MATERNAL EFFORT.

Love Affair.—The New York Whig gives a romantic account of a love affair between a member of the New York Legislature and the chambermaid of the hotel where he boarded. She is 28 years of age, beautiful and amiable. The legislator was smitten at first sight, and proposed to accompany her to the theatre. She stated the case to the landlord, who advised her to accept the invitation, which she did. At the theatre, the worthy legislator proposed matrimony. The maid refused, giving excellent reasons. She said his daughters were educated, and she was not: she was poor, he wealthy—he would be subjected to the ridicule of his friends, and his wife had not been dead a year. A few days after he again proposed and was again refused. Whereupon are persevering fellows, and a third time the unhappy was at her feet. He could not resist her unassuming grace and soft allurements. He now offered to furnish her with every thing she might require, but he was again dismissed; or rather, she told him to consult his friends. He did so—he consulted many of his brother members—stated his wretched condition, and was advised to leave Albany immediately. Notwithstanding all this, he returned to be the chambermaid—she reluctantly consented, merely to preserve his senses, and they were married.

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 04.

ASHES.		Unit Pa.	36 38
Pots, 1st sort	0 12	Rosin, No. 1	0 00
Pots, low	0 75 @ 00	Refine Linseed	90 95
BUTTER.		Spirits Turpentine	0 00
Tubs, do	18@ 23	MOLASSES.	
Firkin keg.		New Orleans	34 35
No. 1	13	Sugar-house	
No. 2	12	COTTON.	
CANDLES.		Mobile	00 00
Sperm	31 32	do Florida	00 33
Mould tallow	14	Upland	33 34
Dipped		Texas	33 34
COAL.		Egg. Florida	
Lehigh	5 50 @ 00	Sea Island	38 51
Schuylkill	5 50 @ 00	MACKEREL.	
COFFEE, duty 5 per cent.		No. 1	90 95
Havana	10@ 11	No. 2	00 00
Laguayra	10@ 10½	No. 3	3 50 @ 00
Rio	10@ 10½	SALT.	
St. Domingo	10	Liverpool, Am. fine	
Java, fine	12	do com.	74 78
Mocha	10 11	do Turk's	1 10 1 11
Cuba	10 11	do Isle of May	1 10 1 11
Rice	9 10½	Spanish	1 10 1 11
Sperm, winter	95 1 05		
CUTTON duty 2½ per cent.		Coarse	1 00 1 05
Louisiana	9½ 10	PLASTER PARIS.	
Mobile	9 9½	Ground	1 50 1 62½
N. Alb. and Tenn.	9 9½	Calcined	1 50 1 62½
N. C. and Ga.	9 9½	Plastered	1 50 1 62½
Upland	9 9½	Ground	1 50 1 62½
FREIGHTS.		Plastered	1 50 1 62½
To Liverpool, per coal	10 00	Hamb. loads	2 50
" per ton	35	Hamb. loads	2 50
FLOUR and MEAL	5	WHISKEY	00 00
Superfine...bbl	7 07	WHEAT.	
do	7 00	Red	30 31
Middling	4 75 5 00	do in bulk	87 89
Corn Meal	3 25	do from wagon	87 89
Corn Meal	3 37½	WOOL.	
Rye Flour	5 37½ @ 00	Saxony fleece	
GRAIN.			
Wheat, red	85	Am. wash do	50@ 45
do white	87 90	do full blood	45 48
Rye	60	do mixed	37@ 40
Corn, yellow	64 66	Country pulled	30 35
do white	66 67	Sup'r pulled lambs	42 45
do L'd	60 62	No. 1 do	35 40
do U.C. round	60		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post,
By WM. A. BUDD, 30 South St Street.

MAY 11, 1839.

	Sixties	Jan. 1839	July 1838	Remarks.
Loans.				
Philadel'a	1840	100	102	
plus 6	1842	100	100	
per cent.	1840	100		
Penn. 5 per	1840	98	99	100
cent.	1841	98	99	100
Do. 5 per	1850	100	102	
cent.	1855	100	99	100
	1839	100	98	99½
	1840			
	1841	100	99	100½
	1842	100	99	100½
	1850	100	99½	100½
	1854	100	99½	100½
	1860	100	101	102
	1850	100	101	111
	1860	100	101	
	1850	100	106	110
	1860	100	106	110
Bank Stocks.				
United States,		100	112½	119 July
North America,		100	104	106 July
Pennsylvania,		100	97	100 May
Philadelphia,		100	100	104 May
Farmers and Mechanics,		50	27	28½ July
Commercial,		50	57	60 May
Mechanics',		50	54	58 May
Northern Liberties,		50	47	50½ May
Kensington,		50	53	56 May
Germantown,		50	55	60 Nov.
Southwark,		50	50	54½ May
Kensington,		50		60 May
Penn Township,		50	65	70 May
Guardian,		50	48½	49 May
Western,		50	45	47½ May
Manufac'r & Mechanics',		50	50	54½ May
Mechanics' Bank of,		50	50	54½ May
Farm'r' Ph's, Bucks co.		50	45	50 May
Bucks co.		50	45	50 May
Bank of Penn'a, of Pottsville,		50	40	50 May
Commercial Bank of		100		60
Lancaster,		100	94	98 July
Franklin Bank, Conestoga,		100	90	98 July
Farmers' Bank, of Conn.		100	94	98 Jan.
Mer. & Mfr's Bk. Pittsb'g,		100	94	98 Jan.
A. Orleans & Gas. Bank,		100	94	98 Jan.
N. O. City Bank,		100	90	94 Jan.
N. O. Canal & Banking,		100	90	94 Jan.
N. O. Mechan. & Trade,		100	90	94 Jan.
N. O. Gas,		100	90	94 Jan.
Louisiana		100	90	94 Jan.
Union Bank, Tennessee,		100	102	104 July
Louisville,		100	90	94 Jan.
Alabama, at Natchez,		100	90	94 Jan.
Agricultural, do.		100	90	94 Jan.
Com. & Ex. Company,		100	90	94 Jan.
Pennsylvania Bank,		50	30	40 Jan.
Farmers Bank Tennessee,		100	90	94 July
Bank of Kentucky,		100	85	85½ July
North Bank Kentucky,		100	90	94 Jan.
West Tennessee,		100		
Insurance Stocks				
North America,		10	13	14 Jan.
Pennsylvania,		50	150	60 Feb.
Philadelphia,		50	60	65 July
Union,		50	23	25 July
Delaware,		50	50	55 July
Marine,		50	50	55 July
Fire Association,		50	50	55 July
Mutual Safety,		50	50	55 July
Marine,		50	54	58 July
Schuylkill,		50	50	55 July
American,		50	50	55 July
Pennsylvania Life Insurance,		100	100	110 July
Franklin Fire Insurance,		100	120	130 April
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance,		100	100	110 July
Franklin Fire Insurance,		50	50	55 July
Commercial Fire Insurance,		50	50	55 July
Germantown Fire Insur.		50	44	50 July
Penn Township,		50	44	50 July
Kensington Fire Insur.		50	44	50 July
Ireland,		50	44	50 July
Spring Garden Fire Ins.		50	44	50 July
Girard Trust,		100	124	125 July
Turnpike Stocks.				
Lancaster & Susquehanna,				10
Germantown, do.		50		80 May
Chestnut Hill, do.		50		80 May
Union Canal do.		50		40 May
Lancaster & Susquehanna,				10
Bridge Stocks.				
Penn'sylvania Bridge,		10	12	14 July
Delaware,		10	12	14 July
Lancaster and Schuylkill,		50	20	30
Canal Stocks.				
Schuylkill Navigation,		50	16½	16½ Feb.
Do. loans,		100	50	55 July
Do. do.		100	50	55 July
Do. do.		100	50	55 July
Lehigh Coal and Navigation,		50	50	55 July
Do. loan, 6		1825	90	95 July
Do. do. 6		1835	90	95 July
Do. do. 6		1844	100	105 July
Do. do. 6		1845	100	105 July
Union Canal, shares			50	55 July
Do. do.		1835	90	95 July
Do. do.		1845	100	105 July
Do. do. loan, 6		1845	100	105 July
Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal, shares			100	90
Do. do.		1840	100	90
Delaware and Hudson,			100	90
Louisville and Portland,			100	90
Louisville Jeffersonville,			100	90
Sandy & Beaver,			100	90
Mantua Canal,			100	50
Rail Road Stocks.				
N. Castle & Frenchtown,		25	25	25 July
Do. loan,		6	100	101
Wilmington & San. R. R.		50	42	44
Camden & Amboy, shares,		100	150	160
Do. loan 6's,		1862	100	100
Danville & Pittston			100	90
Do. 6 per cent. loan,			75	80
Do. 6 per cent. loan,			75	80
Valley R. R.			74	
Westfield do.			50	May
Manfield do.			50	60
N. J. R. Penn. Tr. do.			100	115
Florida R. & Transfer do			100	115
Harrisburg & Lancaster,			50	60
Cumberland,			50	60
Beaver Meadow,			50	60
Miscellaneous Stocks				
North American Coal Co.		50	5	Jan. 4
Penn. R. Road Company,		100	10	15
Lehigh Coal Company,		50	50	55 July
Susquehanna Coal Co.		100	75	80 July
Schuylkill Coal Co.		100	75	80 July
Lehigh Coal Co.		50	75	80 July
Delaware Coal Co.		100	75	80

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 12, 1838.

AGENCIES.

Dr. T. W. Powers will act as our agent for Beaver City, Tuscarora County, in the place of Dr. E. K. Chamberlin, resigned.

Mr. R. J. Garwood of Wheeling, Va. will act as our agent for Wheeling and Wellsburg, Va. Bridgeport, O. and West Alexandria, Pa. in place of R. McClure, Esq. late P. M. resigned.

Our subscribers in those places will please settle their accounts with the gentlemen named above.

The Philadelphia Banks have been paying specie, for some under a dollar during the past week.

A large meeting of the friends of HENRY CLAY was held in Independence Square on Monday last. The meeting was addressed by Joseph R. Ingersoll, the Recorder, and by Messrs. Swift, Randall, Brewster and Harper, who advocated the election of the veteran Statesman "Harry of the West" at the Presidential election. A vile only safe corrective of the evils the country has experienced for several years past, resulting from mal-administration and unfortunate experiments.

The course pursued by the banks in refusing to issue specie for their notes of the denomination of five dollars, will in a short time draw down on them the public odium. The privilege of paying only the fraction of a dollar, when it may form part of a check or draft will be productive of no real advantage to the people, so long as there appeared any actual necessity for the measure, it was borne with patience, in the persuasion that it would be withdrawn as soon as the occasion of the popular acquiescence. But the philosophizer system has become extremely onerous, to the laboring classes in particular, who by its agency are in numerous instances made the victims of fraud and villany. Let us have a change, and that speedily.

RIOT.

A riot took place on Monday last about noon, at Walnut street wharf, on the Schuylkill, between some laborers, a part of whom were employed by Mr. Butterworth, and the other by Mr. Stringer. The causes in which the disputants are unknown, but unfortunately in the scuffle, a man called Fury received a stab in the thigh, and another known as the Irish Jack was stabbed in the abdomen, by a man whose name is McGonagle. Early was taken to the hospital, so severely injured as to place his life in jeopardy. McGonagle was arrested, and on Tuesday morning appeared before the Mayor for examination, attended by his counsel, D. P. Brown; Mr. William B. Reed appearing on behalf of the commonwealth. Witnesses on the part of the commonwealth having been examined, the counsel for the prisoner asked a postponement, which was granted.

We have heard it said that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant never fails in curing Asthma or relieving Cough.

The Board of Commissioners of Spring Garden passed a resolution on Monday evening authorizing a redemption of all their certificates for the last loan, the amount of which is one dollar. Arrangements it is said have been made with the Penn Township Bank to receive them.

The city corporation notes less than one dollar, are redeemed, it is thought, by any of the city banks.

The Commissioners of the Northern Liberties have passed a resolution by which the President of the board is authorized to borrow a loan $30,000, in sums not less than one dollar, for one year to redeem the certificates now in circulation.

CITY COUNCILS.

In the Select Council sundry communications were presented, when the bill for erecting a City Hall in Penn Square, was further considered, and read by a vote of 6 to 5.

A message informed that Common Council had passed a communication from the committee of Councils, relative to the loan of the Girard Bank, stating that one of the banking institutions at the College is now ready to receive the furniture of Stephen Girard, and instructing the members of the Select Council to call on the trustees of the same. Select Council concurred.

A bill from Common Council making an appropriation of $5000 to pay for certificates of loan was concurred in.

Also Common Council in a bill to construct a sewer in Fifth, between Chestnut and Minor streets—another approximating $2,500 towards the construction of wharves and other improvements on Delaware Avenue,—and another, providing for the redemption of a loan lately authorized in 1820.

A communication from the committee of ways and means for the district of Southwark, for the appointment of a committee to confer with them on the propriety of recommending the sale of unappropriated stock in the Girard Bank, or of certificates of loan now in circulation—referred to committee on finance.

A message from Common Council providing for replacing iron seats in the public squares, referred to the committee on city property.

A bill from Common Council authorizing the city treasurer to pay over a sum of money to the Girard Bank, the unappropriated proceeds of the whole issue) was concurred in.

The committee of conference on, the appropriation bill, reported that one of the amendments of Select Council be rejected and the other be retained.

The Common Council a communication was received from Samuel Rush, Esq. resigning his office as high constable of the city.

A communication from the district of Southwark was received similar in purport to that from the Northern Liberties.

Select Council announced that they insisted on the amendments to the appropriation bill.

Mr. Crotchinson, from the Building Committee of Girard College, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils be invited to inform the Trustees of the Girard College for Orphans, that the easternmost outbuilding, lately erected on the College lot, in front of the Lot, is not the property of the Trustees of the Girard College, and that the furniture of the late Stephen Girard, has been passed. Select Council concurred.

Mr. Morton moved to reconsider a resolution passed at the last meeting, relative to seats in the public squares—which being agreed to, the resolution was amended by striking out the last twenty-five cents as placed in each square—and as amended passed. Vide proceedings of Select Council.

The following communication from Select Council informed that they had received a report from the committee appointed on the appropriation bill—and that in the same, and transmitted it to the Board of Common Council.

Mr. Crotchinson, Council proceeded to the consideration of the report, and agreed thereto.

A message informed that Select Council had passed a resolution directing the construction of a bridge over Vine street, at the public highway to inquire into the expediency of placing lights to prevent accidents on the approaches to the bridge—which with the most interesting matter, to the general reader, and the philosophic observer of human character.

Philada. May 11, 1838.

This day is the anniversary of the stoppage of specie payments by our banks, and the day we are suffering the same inconvenience that we experienced a year ago, for the want of *small change*. The banks, savings institutions and loan companies refuse to pay out the small notes, and but little specie can make its appearance for some time, under the present arrangements. If the mood, and manner in which now reduce the fare of the season. We would invite the attention of all who can enjoy a beautiful and chaste amusement, to the neat fund of pleasure and profit now presented. The former performances of the Society were received with great approbation, and a repetition of the delightful entertainment was desired by all. Those who attend this last performance of the season, will find that new sources of gratification have been provided, and every vigorous exertion put into action to increase the interest of the occasion.

A few days ago, a man crossing the track of the Columbia Rail Road, a little distance below from the city, was crushed by the locomotive, before he was able to remove from its course. He was in a careless manner driving a one horse cart which was immediately killed, and the unfortunate man so severely injured, as to render the amputation of a leg necessary.

In reply to our correspondent, G. F. we observe, that if it is the case that the annual show of Horticultural labition will not be given before September next, though at the meetings of the society, held, as every month, specimens of rare specimens of fruits and flowers are presented. The moment the precise time of any general exhibition is known to us, it will be our duty and pleasure to make it known.

Twenty dollar counterfeit bills, of the Bank of Penn Township, are in circulation. One was presented at a store on the corner of Spruce and Water streets, a few evenings since.

A man named Joseph Wagener, who resided in Philadelphia, was drowned in Christiana creek, a few days ago.

An Indian Tumuli has been discovered near Elizabethtown, Virginia, in which was found the remains of nine persons, ten feet below the surface, two skeletons reclining on the back, in opposite directions. The bones of the jaw are described as larger than those of the present race of men.

CLEVELAND.

The Cleveland Intelligencer state, that business is reviving on the river; steam boats and various vessels daily arriving with passengers and merchandize. The price of flour is in requst, and large quantities of flour were expected in the present week. The agricultural prospects in the vicinity are flattering. Mr. Hall passed through Buffalo last week with a load of wheat which carries 975 tons, measures 105 feet, the depth is eleven feet with twenty-six feet eight inches beam. She is a steamer, and the object of her was to sail for Buffalo in one trip the last season to the upper lakes, she cleared 1000 dollars.

Mr. Murdock received from the complimentary benefit at the Tremont theatre, on the occasion of his last benefit, the sum of seventeen hundred dollars.

From an article in the Madisonian, Wash. it appears that the pay of all the members of both houses of Congress, including the $1000 per annum allowed for the Vice President, and the salary of the House who receives $10 per day, amounts to $2151.67 per day.

Among the individuals lost in the explosion of the Moselle, was a man known as a gambler, and who had in his possession when he was lost the person who had set fire to the Pinckard house with the intention of destroying Vicksburg. The motive was revenge for the punishment he got since, made against the gamblers in that place, he also accused a Dr. Saunders of being an accomplice in the crime, and left the city in a day or the city. The recent conflagration in that town sufficiently indicates that these miscreants are not to much maligned.

Our readers will recollect that a few weeks ago, a large amount of watches and jewelry was stolen from the United States Hotel in this city. We learn that the whole of this stolen property,—every article; was found in the trunk, or about the person of the villain who was the cause of the same. Select Council concurred.

A bill from Common Council making an appropriation of $5000 to pay for certificates of loan was concurred in.

Also Common Council in a bill to construct a sewer in Fifth, between Chestnut and Minor streets—another approximating $2,500 towards the construction of wharves and other improvements on Delaware Avenue,—and another, providing for the redemption of a loan lately authorized in 1820.

A communication from the committee of ways and means for the district of Southwark, for the appointment of a committee to confer with them on the propriety of recommending the sale of unappropriated stock in the Girard Bank, or of certificates of loan now in circulation—referred to committee on finance.

A message informed that Common Council proceeded to replacing iron seats in the public squares, referred to the committee on city property.

A bill from Common Council authorizing the city treasurer to pay over a sum of money to the Girard Bank, the unappropriated proceeds of the whole issue) was concurred in.

The committee of conference on, the appropriation bill, reported that one of the amendments of Select Council be rejected and the other be retained.

The Common Council a communication was received from Samuel Rush, Esq. resigning his office as high constable of the city.

A communication from the district of Southwark was received similar in purport to that from the Northern Liberties.

Select Council announced that they insisted on the amendments to the appropriation bill.

Mr. Crotchinson, from the Building Committee of Girard College, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils be invited to inform the Trustees of the Girard College for Orphans, that the easternmost outbuilding, lately erected on the College lot, in front of the Lot, is not the property of the Trustees of the Girard College, and that the furniture of the late Stephen Girard, has been passed. Select Council concurred.

Mr. Morton moved to reconsider a resolution passed at the last meeting, relative to seats in the public squares—which being agreed to, the resolution was amended by striking out the last twenty-five cents as placed in each square—and as amended passed. Vide proceedings of Select Council.

A message informed that Select Council had passed a resolution directing the construction of a bridge over Vine street, at the public highway to inquire into the expediency of placing lights to prevent accidents on the approaches to the bridge—which with the most interesting matter, to the general reader, and the philosophic observer of human character.

MUSIC.

The Philadelphia Sacred Music Society will give a fourth Concert on the evening of Thursday, the 17th inst. at the Musical Fund Hall, on which occasion a variety of new pieces will be performed, and among others, will be those a new and splendid production called Morning. The orchestra will be full in every department, no efforts having been spared to make the last the best of the season. We would invite the attention of all who can enjoy a beautiful and chaste amusement, to the neat fund of pleasure and profit now presented. The former performances of the Society were received with great approbation, and a repetition of the delightful entertainment was desired by all. Those who attend this last performance of the season, will find that new sources of gratification have been provided, and every vigorous exertion put into action to increase the interest of the occasion.

The Sultana, at New Orleans, went thence to Louisville, Ky. and back in thirteen days, being about two thousand miles. As long as this practice of increasing the speed of steamboats, beyond a prudent point, shall be encouraged and applauded by the public, destruction of property and loss of life must follow as the consequence. It is an act of injustice in the event of the loss of a boat, to visit on the captain the weight of public censure and condemnation. The owners and the passengers are almost always the parties actually in fault, and until they shall cultivate other feelings, and a more proper respect for human life, steamboats will be an unsafe conveyance. The indiscriminate praise so lavishly bestowed on every instance of extraordinary despatch, has the effect of stimulating others in charge of vessels, whose construction, and strength are inadequate to the task.

The owners of all steamboats should be held responsible for accidents which involve the destruction of human life, and above all, no intelligent community should give the meretricious evidence of their hostility to that unnecessary delay which so frequently terminates in misery and ruin.

At the late celebration of St. Georges day, at Toronto, by the members of the St. Georges society of that city, Capt. Marryatt, C. B. was among the guests. On the occasion, a sentiment like the following was offered by the entertain, and received with acclamation.

Captain Ross and his comrades, who cut out the Caroline.

This most indiscreet declaration has tended to injure the reputation of Capt. Marryatt, in the opinion of the people of Upper Canada. He was a theme on which it would have become him to remain silent, under the circumstances of his visit to that province. The sentiment was given great and just offence, as an insult offered to the people who have on all occasions extended to the aggrieved the greatest degree of hospitality and kindness, than perhaps were his due. At Lewistown, on the frontier, the novels of Marryatt are universally burnt in effigy as a testimony of the contempt felt for the man.

The worthy novelist must have been *drunk*.

It seems to be understood that the repeal of the Treasury order has been the subject of discussion in the Cabinet at Washington. The time has nearly arrived when some decisive measures must be adopted for the Relation of the currency. An entire change of Cabinet advisers, and an increasing debt, have driven the administration into a dilemma from which they cannot extricate themselves without the loss of their much loved discretions. The western banks have regarded the repeal of the specie circular as necessary to their very existence. Notwithstanding the interference of the Secretary of the Treasury, most of the Executive, we should not be surprised, if, impelled by unwarrantable necessity, baghead shall, in this session of Congress, by the force of positive policy hitherto pursued. The report of the Congressional proceedings in another column, presents a melancholy picture of the country in respect to her pecuniary resources. It will there be seen that Mr. Wright acknowledges the government to be on the very eve of bankruptcy.

Mr. Henry Clay arrived in this city on Wednesday, and has been the guest of his friend and relative, Mr. Matthew Newkirk. He appears independent, labouring under the effects of a severe cold, from the fatigues of the present arduous session of Congress.

William Bethel and Edward C. Dale, have been re-appointed Inspectors of the Philadelphia county prison; that former by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the latter by the Judges of the Court of Sessions.

One hundred and ten lives were lost by the destruction of the Ocmulgee.

The Hon. Job Lawler, a member of Congress from the state of Alabama, died at Washington, on Tuesday last, of Pneumonia.

Petitions have been presented by the merchants of Mobile, to Sir John Harvey, governor of Nova Scotia, praying permission to continue the suspension of specie payments.

The recent license law of Massachusetts, by which all grocers are prohibited from selling brandy, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors, without being argued before the Supreme Court, was declared to be constitutional.

The American packet ship, Wellington, Capt. Chadwick, arrived at New York, from Havre, on the 8th day of April, with one hundred and fifty emigrants, principally agricultural laborers, accompanied by their families.

The colony of Demarara is represented as being in a very unsettled state. The blacks there are in every respect destitute of moral influence, and addicted to debasing vices. The Treasury is becoming empty.

We are requested to state, that Mr. Barnes will deliver a second discourse, next Sunday evening on Dueling, in the church on Washington square.

DIVIDENDS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

	per cent.
Commercial Bank,	4 ½
Farmers and Mechanics,	5
Monongahela,	3
Mechanics,	4
Kensington,	4
Manufacturers and Mechanics,	3
Western,	3
Schuylkill,	3
Penn Township,	3

HORSE AND CARRIAGE STEALERS.—A gang of counterfeiters, horse and carriage stealers in the city on Saturday evening last, and safely confined in the city prison, were brought up in examination this morning. One of them who appeared before the Mayor was identified by the owner of the money, was arrested, and after being tried by a jury of his countrymen found guilty of the Lynch code, made a confession of the facts implicating the others, and gave information which led to the arrest of two more. It is now understood, at the corner of Dauphine and Jacksonstreet, Southwark, a gang of villains is in operation, engaged in counterfeiting bank bills. He also carried the officers, in whose custody he was, to the spot and to the depot of about $900 in counterfeit paper, and delivered it up to them.

It appears that the individuals who have them in their hands for justice, are a part of the gang who are now inhabiting the Moyamensing Southwestern country. We learn that the whole number of counterfeit bills found in the city on Saturday last, and forwarded to the Mayor, amounted to $5000, a portion of which is on the City Bank of New Brunswick, and the balance on the United States Bank, and some Texas notes. They have been in the habit of selling the money at a premium.—The individual who was arrested for the crime that they were doing good business in New Orleans, but finding it too hot to remain in that city any longer, they left for this city, and commenced operations in this way, and elsewhere the directors coming before the Mayor, also lost their heads and made a full confession, and implicated many others.

Rev. J. Ludlow has published a small volume, which contains a portion of the Psalms of David and other parts of Scripture, rendered into verse by himself. The author has succeeded far better than many of his predecessors in transferring the language of English poetry to the beautiful prohibitions the inspired singer. The volume is for sale at the bookstore of Mr. Thomas & Peterson, No. 187 North Fourth street.

Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott.—Carey, Lea and Blanchard, have just published the seventh and last part of Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Scott, by J. G. Lockhart. It contains the melancholy narrative of the declining years of this extraordinary writer, and gives an affecting account of his last moments. The lamentable state of human pride is certain in the view of genius stripped of its power of enchantment, and agonized by the foibles of meaner natures. But the picture drawn of the decline of Sir Walter, lays its gloom relieved by occasional gleams of intellectual light. The concluding number is replete with the most interesting matter, to the general reader, and the philosophic observer of human character.

Messrs. Turner & Fisher have just published the "*Lady of Lyons,*" or Love and Pride, a new play written by E. L. Bulwer, as a number of their neat miniature edition of the Dramatic Library.

The opposition of our adversaries and the declamations of those who have mistaken our intentions, have equally failed to impede what we believe an honorable career. The unequivocal approbation of those we most desire to please, and the consciousness of our own integrity have proved to us an impregnable bulwark against the shafts of slander and calumny. To break asunder the bonds which ignorance had fastened on the moral nature of man, to dispel the mists of a deluded imagination, to elevate the cause of virtue and sound morality are among the primary objects of our labor.

In the prosecution of this enterprise, we have at no time forgot the design of all controversy, and the motive which should govern every candid inquirer, nor have we abandoned the wide field of investigation, to entrench on the social charities of life. Those individuals who untimidful of the obligations imposed on them by society, carry their warfare into shades of private life, prove themselves to be mean as to the natural power of intellect, and deficient in that knowledge which is the result of liberal thought.—With little knowledge of what has been done, and no conception of what may be done, ignorance not unfrequently assumes the place of dictation. Evanescent as the ephemeral flower amid the oaks of the forest, those who labor among the passions of the day, cannot, of necessity, sink under the power of truth. None but a low and depraved spirit can delight in the contemplation of the vices, the weaknesses of a momentary and malevolent passion. He who possesses true nobility of mind, can never condescend to wound the better feelings of human nature, or to pander to the worst of human solubities. Hence it is, that in the discharge of our duty, it has been a cardinal principle with us to avoid the use of those terms of reproach and defamation, in which, unhappily, the press too frequently indulges. The moral, intellectual, and political condition of the country will, however fearlessly be considered, and the multiplied corruptions every where apparent be exposed to the scrutiny of public opinion and reflection.—No flattery or false promises shall induce us to forsake the cause of the people, and the defence of rational liberty.

The people of the United States have recently been aroused by the magnitude of the topics presented to their consideration. Circumstances of no small importance have called forth the people to approaching when ignorance will no longer dim the mental vision, or misguided passion array the citizens of a common country in hostility against each other.

Firmness and decision in the defence of correct principles is compatible with urbanity and courtesy. There never was a period in the history of the United States, when a greater necessity existed for the friends of mankind, to enlarge their sustaining influence, than the present. Our political horizon is approaching when ignorance will no longer dim the mental vision, or misguided passion array the citizens of a common country in hostility against each other.

Firmness and decision in the defence of correct principles is compatible with urbanity and courtesy. There never was a period in the history of the United States, when a greater necessity existed for the friends of mankind, to enlarge their sustaining influence, than the present. Our political horizon is approaching when ignorance will no longer dim the mental vision, or misguided passion array the citizens of a common country in hostility against each other.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, May 8th, 1838.

By some mistake, I suppose, my letter of Friday I believe not to this case, another name for caucus, was addressed to Philadelphia instead of to Clay, of Ky. which although it has nothing of notoriety in it, ought to have been noticed, as it related to the subject of the Treasury order and the loan engaged the public attention. Mr. C. on Monday last introduced a resolution, which in its benevolent philosophy, praying Congress that the public money may be withdrawn from the deposite institutions, and that Congress will not, in the present session, make any further deposites, and that the money shall be received in payment of the revenue, and of debts due to the United States, and shall be subsequently disbursed in the payment of public expenses in all the circulation who are willing to receive them.

Mr. Clay's object in offering this resolution is substantially the same as the amendment proposed by Mr. Preston, to the loan bill, the sixth section of which was stricken out by the Senate. It is a limita the size of the national currency, inasmuch as the best state of currency is that which is most equal.

Mr. Preston presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, in relation to the Northeastern boundary. They were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee instructed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision by law to prevent the counterfeiting of Treasury notes.

UNITED STATES BANK BONDS.

Mr. Wright, the Senate bank man took up the bill to authorize the sale of the bonds (the 3d and 4th instalments of $5,000,000,) given by the Government by the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, for the Government stock in the United States Bank, and to provide for the time of September and September, 1839.

Mr. Wright made a brief statement of the destitute condition of the Treasury, of which the bill was designed to relieve, and of the facts as learned from the Secretary of the Treasury, was a short $700,000. The committee, he said had wasted some time for the purpose of this or the other course which would afford relief to the Treasury, and as it was deemed pure the duty of the Senate to originate revenue bills, the committee had at last agreed to report this bill, and if not the only one, which the Senate could originate for the relief of the Treasury.

Mr. Wright made some remarks to be given hereafter, in reply to Mr. Clay's bill, especially as a measure of a kind unusual for the committee to adopt, and which was not at all likely, in any degree, to meet the urgent destitution of the Treasury.

Mr. Wright replied briefly in favor of the bill, as a measure which could do no harm, and might do some good.

Mr. Webster resumed, that if there was little prospect that the measure would succeed, he thought it a good deal better not to try it.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THE DUEL REPORTS.

Mr. Sawyer rose and said that he had a question to ask the chair, and a few words on that question, and he was none disposed to put gentlemen to unnecessary trouble, but before he sat down should move a proposition for that purpose. He would ask, was to be obtained by the debate? Was it to be obtained by the debate? Was it for the elucidation of a question involving, in every stage of its discussion, the most vital interests of peace and disaster. What spectacle was presented to the people of the American Senate, who were sitting to Congress for some kind of action, if not for peace? They had been in session for five months, and had done absolutely nothing for the relief of the country. Every important measure which had been introduced had been postponed, they were engaged in a vain crusade after their unrealized privileges. He deemed that the whole course of proceeding, thus far, irregular, and a waste of time; and he thought the sooner it should be terminated. He admonished gentlemen that, if they persisted in the course he should introduce instructions to the select committee, and move in favor of rescinding the resolution of the 28th of February last. He was opposed to that making one party a subject of ridicule, and the other of reproach.

Mr. S. then passed a eulogy upon the course pursued on this matter by Mr. Adams, and said, had nobly stepped forward, the advocate of the poor and the friend of the humble, and of popular rights. He closed by moving to lay the whole subject on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The motion of Mr. SAWYER was lost—yeas 18, nays 131.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have, during their last session, changed by law, the names of upwards of two hundred persons, among them were fifty of the name of *Smalley* to *Small*.

A MICROSCOPIC.—All greatness is relative. The microscopic insect that dwells on an orange-leaf, thinks perhaps, he is an inhabitant of the green and fertile earth: another, concealed on the white blossom, fancies it inhabits the cold moon: while a third, that dwells on the fruit, fastens itself an inmate of the glorious sun.

AMERICANS IN COURT DRESS.

(From a Paris Letter of the Philada. Chronicle.)

"Hitherto it has been the character to present Americans in their ordinary dress, since General Cass has been Minister, a Court dress has been necessary. The change which was undoubtedly made without the sanction of Gen. Cass, is one derogatory to Americans and should never have been allowed. If I had been the first upon whom it was attempted, I would have seen it put there and was only deterred from a look at myself in the glass. The idea of an American a republican—a citizen of the free and independent United States, putting on the badge of servitude, in deference to royalty, and in order to be permitted to see royalty, was absolutely disgraceful, and I now repeat me, in sackcloth and ashes, of this transgression."

The feeling of the writer is a proper one,—but the mischief is in the American functionaries yielding to their European innovations. Dr. Franklin was the model of what an American Ambassador should be.

From the Liverpool Correspondence of the New York Star.

The forthcoming work by Lady Knighton, announced many months since, is expected to be published in a few days. Current rumor ascribes to Royalty. It is "Memoirs of Sir William Knighton," who succeeded Lord Bloomfield as keeper of the Privy Purse to George IV. It is said the book to keep in favor with his royal master, will make much of Queen Caroline, Colonel MacMahon and Lord Bloomfield, old. The last was the gentleman who was sent to bring the latter was sent to Sweden as Ambassador,—and the retention from that appointment by Lord Liverpool sweeten the bitter portion of exile and disgrace.

The way in which Bloomfield became the friend of note was odd. He was an Irishman and had served his time to an apothecary in Clonmel. He went to London and became assistant to some surgery of the previous night, and in want of something to pass before the time he met Lord Bloomfield recognised the Prince, and his Royal Highness seeing that he did, the others were too drunk to see any thing, asked him to make them sick. Accordingly, young Bloomfield, and his friend, were put in place, made to be kept until 1820, when some disagreement resulted in the dismissal of Lady Charlotte Bury, Mrs. Weller would say, they were soon as sick as ever. Bloomfield was appointed to the Privy Purse, ad at the druggist's after that several times—and that assistant a pleasant chatty young man —and invited him to become partner in the business hold. When he became Regent he knighted him, thus converting the journeyman apothecary into Benjamin Bloomfield, and when Col. MacMahon left the Queen, Sir Benjamin took his place, which he

The Olio.

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A VALUABLE COW.—The following advertisement appeared in the Eastern Counties a few weeks since:

"For Sale.—The Subscriber residing near the Wind Gap offers for sale two milk cows, one of which has a calf by her, four bags and a pleasure waggon."

INDEPENDENCE.—The most independent class of beings that the wide world contains, are the New England factory girls. A late paper has the following dialogue of a Lowell girl, with her employer:

"Well, Mr. ——, I am informed that you wish to cut down my wages."

"Yes."

"Do you suppose I would go to work again in that room, at lower prices than I have received before?"

"It is no more than fair under the circumstances."

"Well, all I have to say is that before I'll do it I will see you in Tophet, pumping thunder at three cents a clap."

She was busily wried to resume work at the old prices.

A certain fortune hunter being asked how he could think of looking for a wife in so select a family, replied: "Where could I more reasonably expect to get a good one?"

A COMPLIMENT.—Garrick once asked Rich the manager of the theatre, how much he thought Covent Garden would hold. "I could tell you to a shilling," replied the manager, "if you would play Hamlet."

A HOUSE.—A young buster in Kentucky, lately omitted the crowing of a cock so well at two o'clock in the morning, that the cow came immediately, and daylight rose several hours before its usual time.—*Boston Herald.*

HOW TO GET RID OF A SHERIFF.—General Henry Lee, the gallant soldier of the revolution was, like too many of his fellow patriots, in the decline of life, much embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances. Being once taken by an officer for debt, the ingenuity of the soldier procured his release from the sheriff; he told him he was glad that he was about to lodge him in prison, for he had been long in search of such a sheltering, if not delightful, abode. After a while, as they were riding but little way, the sheriff's officer was glad to escape from a man who had become his mad dog!

It is said of the late Duke of Argyle that poaching was brought before him in Roseneath. "Why," said his Grace, "you have killed one of my deer!" "I have a large family to maintain. "Aye," said the benevolent hearted nobleman, "what may be the number?" "Five daughters, sir, and every one of them has three brothers." "Poor man! that is a heavy handful, and I must let you off for this time, but do not repeat the offence." Scarcely, however, had the delinquent quitted the room, when his Grace recollected that the five daughters, we suppose brothers not only made a family of eight, and he laughed at the poacher's pusillanimity.

A WONDERFUL SIGHT.—A jolly tar having strayed into a store, in which he had not been for years, was much struck with the sight of a lion and tiger in the same den. "Why Jack," cried he to a messmate, who was chewing a quid in a next apartment, "I should not wonder if one of these days we were to carry around a sailor and marine living peaceably together!"

The Height of Impudence.—Some time ago a fellow was charged in the Glasgow police court with stealing a herring barrel from a person in Stockwell street. After the charge had been proved, the principal witness then addressed the magistrate:—"Deed, Sir Bailie, the rein of my bar is a great rogue; the stealing of the barrel is nothing to some o his tricks. He sent a sugar-hoard last week, and what does your honour think he did to it? Magistrate, "Don't wait I hard for me to say." Witness.—"Weel, sir, I tell ye. He brought it into my an store, we to ain room, and offered to sell out; an as I thought it would be of mair use to me than my lady dee."

"Some years ago, when I was travelling in the Eastward, the stage stopped and took in a lady, for the next town. She was a smart looking fashion, with lace-board and gowns. The stage was not full, and one of the gentlemen observed, "We have rather a curious freight to-day, we have a grandfather, grandmother, five uncles, three aunts, four cousins, a minister, a merchant, a farmer, a blacksmith and a constable, and to-day's cruise, with the baker to end and a goose, though we are only ten."

"We are very lucky if we have not one goose and that a wise one," said the widower.

"Is your's a wise one, madam?" asked the gentleman.

"Yes, according to the proverb, that a still tongue shows a wise head, replied the lady.

"Thank you, madam—I take, and owe you one," answered, and knocked under for the rest of the journey."

"There used to be a snug old farmer living some twenty miles out of the city, whose wife called Uncle Jed, who had a very hearty son Josh, who happened to die of rather unexpected illness, and was taken to heart dreadfully, and refused to be comforted. His neighbor tried all they could to console him, and so did his minister in the Rev. Dr. S.; but it was all to no purpose. He was then "left entirely alone and over again." The Lord giveth and taketh away again. Uncle Jed could not see why he dear Josh should be taken away. At length the minister said to him—"dear brother can't you divert your mind from this melancholy subject? Can't you come think of some little circumstance or other, that may serve to solace your grief for the loss of your son?" Uncle Jed dried his eyes on his shirt, put his fingers in his nose, while he blew it, and then wiped it with his cotton hand kerchief in the other, and stood silent and thoughtful about ten minutes. Then breaking silence with a sigh, he remarked—"Well, doctor, come to think on't, *Josh was an awful great eater.*"—*U. S. Gazette.*

NAVAL ANECDOTE.—THE BATTLE OF THE FIRST OF JUNE.—Nothing was more sturdily resisted than the whisper of surrender was said to have been uttered, which Lieutenant Wiseton overhearing, resolutely exclaimed, "He would be d—d if he should ever surrender, and he would not endure to the stump of the mast." At this moment a rock having, by the wreck, been liberated from the ruins which encumbered it, he set himself on the stump of the mainmast, clapped his wings, and crowed aloud in the manner the hearty cheers ran throughout the ship's company. His majesty's ship the Brunswick had a large 9 gun-head of the Duke, which is lashed her. She had was struck off by a shot in the battle. The crew of the Brunswick, thinking it a decided action that a prince of that house should come into be supported in favor of the enemy, sent a deputation to the quarter deck to request that Cap tain Harry would be pleased to order her to be taught to give them his head cocked hat to supply the loss. The Captain, with great good humor, complied, and the carpenter nailed it on the duke's head, where it remained till the battle was finished. "And so the Charlotte was clothed with the Montague, Lord Howe, who was himself commanding, called out to Bowen on the starboard the helm; to which Bowen remarked that if they did so they would be on board the next ship, the Jacobin to that his lordship replied sharply, "What is that to you, sir?" Bowen, a little nettled, said in an under tone: "Damn my eyes, if I care, if you don't." If you mean enough to swear some of your old Devon Howe heard him, and turning to his captain said, "That's a fine fellow, captain, would Packenham, who commanded the Invincible, having first stray on a very ridge, and observing that the French men-of-war, and observing they did not answer the compliment in the manner expected, stopped to fire red destroyed to know if the ship had struck. On being answered they had, he finished out, in great rage, "Then damn ye, why do you not fire?"—*Life of Lord Howe.*

SECRETS OF HEALTH.—With regard to exercise, judge better on the following experience: A fox hunter got drunk every night in the year, and yet live to an old age; but then he is all exercise and no thought. A celebrity visit not be able to get drunk some in a week frequently. Now the object is neither to get used to hard exercises, nor to be all thought; but to enjoy all pleasures with a sparingly season. The four ordinary secrets of health are early rising exercise, personal cleanliness, and rising from the table with the stomach unsatisfied. These may be observed in spite of these, but they will be less with and nobody can be truly comfortable without them.

ORIGIN OF THE USE OF COFFEE.—Coffee was first used on account of its peculiar properties as a beverage, by the discovery of its peculiar properties as a beverage, was the result of chance. An Arab, the Sheik Omar, fell under persecution on his own country; he and his disciples fled to a mountain in the province of the Yemen, where, in the desert, the usual food failed him; a coffee berry there grew wild, and the fugitives, reduced to the last extremity, tried its effects in boiled water, and found the liquor, found himself revived, and he drank the liquor, found himself revived, and made it remember. Yet recommended as it was by its refreshing properties, its spontaneous growth, and still more such in the absurdity of mankind, by the example of a fool or knave who called himself a saint, coffee took upwards of two centuries to make its way into the world.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

On the morning of the battle at Brandywine Creek, Col. Ferguson, of the British army, had the life of Gen. Washington in his power. It appears from the following extract from a letter of his to his brother, Dr. Ferguson. The circumstance occurred while Ferguson was lying with part of his riflemen on a skirt of a wood in front of Gen. Knyphausen's division. "We had not lain long when a rebel officer, mounted on a gray horse, passed and repassed us several times within a hundred yards of my right flank, not conceiving it to be me. He was followed by a man dressed in dark green and blue, mounted on a good bay horse, with a remarkable large high cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to advance to them and fire at them; but the idea frightened me: and I recalled the order. The hussar in returning made a circuit, but the other went within a hundred yards of us; upon which I advanced from the wood towards him. Upon my calling, he stopped, but after looking at me, proceeded. I again drew his attention and made a sign to him to stop, levelling my piece at him; but he slowly continued his way. As I was within that distance at which, in the quickest firing, I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him, I believe he was out of my power,